OBJECTS TO GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

Thinks a Policeman Needn't Know Where Chiengo Is or Who Were the Presidents Between 1820 and 1840-He and Col. Grant Cauldn't Answer Some Questions. After the routine business had been disposed of at their meeting yesterday a discussion took place between the Police Commissioners over the present civil service examinations for new candidates. Mr. Parker brought the

matter up. He said:

"I have not paid much attention to the subact matter of these examinations. I have left all that to you, Mr. President, because of your great knowledge of civil service affairs. I have never been of the opinion, however, that a higher grade of men were being obtained by this Board. Citizens have spoken to me about the poor class of men that are getting on. Some of the physical specimens have puzzled me. I wondered how they got on. Mr. Dobbs of the Civil Service Board has told me that citizens have spoken to him. He has been told that some of the men are under height. There is an apparent deterioration of the men on the late lists. Now, the city information was out out of the examination. You told me, Mr. osevelt, that men from the sountry were not well-equipped in city information. I thought we might lower the relative weight. but while I was away Col. Grant told me that city information had been eliminated totally. Another change made was to eliminate the letter copying. That was not made by the Board, and Mr. Dobbs thinks you personordered it. The civil service clerks, I understand, claimed it was too tedious work to go over the letter copying, and, therefore, that was cut out, and history, geography, and questions on the Government substituted. I can hardly find one of these questions that are of any practical account for a patrolman, me of them Col. Grant and I myself could not answer. He is the son of the most celebrated General that ever lived, and yet he could not tell about some of the battles asked about in the examination for patrolmen. 'On what body of water is Chicago?' It makes little difference to me whether a man who is going for a burglar knows where Chicago is. Then there are questions like 'Which were the first State .o secede from the Union? 'Name the States cast of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio.' I want to ask the Board whether this ought to go on.

"Col. Grant floundered around to answer the question to name five Presidents_between 1820 nd 1840. I think that this is all unnecessary The striking out of the copying and city information has been responsible to some ex-tent for the difficulty in getting city applicants. There must be some good sense and brawn right here.

There was another question in one of the examinations, 'Who was President of the Southern Confederacy from 1861 to 1865? which some answered, Lincoln."

"Any man who would say that Lincoln was President of the Southern Confederacy I would prefer not to have on the force," broke

'Name the principal city of Missouri," continued Mr. Parker. "What good is that? 'How may the Constitution of the United States be amended?' is another question. How many can answer that? I notice that a large proportion of the new men before me on trial days only have extra intelligence in the line of inventing excuses. There is a defect in the civil service examinations, and some change

of inventing excuses. There is a defect in the civil service examinations, and some change should be made."

"I do not believe there is any deterioration." said Commissioner Rooseveit, "but there is a marked improvement in the character of our men. That is the opinion of Commissioners Grant and Andrews, too. You have not seen any of the last 300 men we have appointed."

"No." exclaimed Mr. Parker, "but I will have them before me on trial day."

"Only eleven of our appointments have been dismissed." went on Mr. Rooseveit, "against seventy-seven of the old men. In the matter of serious offences the old men have shown up worse than the new. There are undoubtedly appointed a number of bad men, I have received only two complaints, however, about the new men being inferior, while thirty or forty times I have been told they are better. I have investigated a dozen instances where complaint was made of men being under height, and in each case the charge fell flat. As for the new men being of poor physique, I have had only two cases called to my attention. It was alleged that Capt, Chapman had used his influence to get a man through who was not of good physique. The man was examined again and found all right. Chapman, had nothing at all to do with him. The standard of physique is higher than ever before. As to the mental examination, there may be individual questions that are unwise to ask. But in my opinion, city information is perfect nonsense to ask. Turner changes of the subjects were discussed by the Board. Col. Grant took part in them."

"I may have, but I do not remember," said

"I may have, but I do not remember," said Commissioner Grant. "I think here ought to be some historical and geographical questions and some city information. The questions have not been well chosen."

"The questions are only such as you would expect an American boy to know," replied Mr. Roosevelt.

expect an American boy to know," replied Mr. Roosevelt.

"We appoint a good many foreign-born men," continued Mr. Roosevelt. "and to test their intelligence they should know five New England States. One applicant put down five New England States as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Cork. Men who make an answer of that sor, are not of the type that make good policemen. I should object to making any change.

"Well," said Mr. Parker, "I think you can meet in any walk of life me, who would be stumped on these questions. There is another thing. I have noticed among the highest on the lists greater proportion of men I was doubtful about than among the lower men. I have not seen any of the men who I think will develop into the sort of men that got on before. Some isform ought to be thought of. We ought to go back to the old character of examinations. The questions should be adapted to what is required of men in the police service."

amissioner Roosevelt finally agreed to Commissioner Rooseveit finally agreed to consider a change in the relative weights of the various subjects which form part of the examinations. It was decided to let the matter go over until next meeting, as Commissioner Andrews had to leave before the discussion came up.

Commissioner Parker next suggested that one meeting a week would be sufficient to transact the Board business, and Col. Grant agreed with him.

act the Board business, and Coi, Grant agreed with him.

Commissioner Roosevelt thought, however, there should be two meetinus weekly, and asked to have the matter go over until Mr. Andrews was present. He said it would be wise to being it up when all the Commissioners were

"I think it would be unwise," said Col. Grant. "Mr. Andrews has already expressed himself as being opposed to changing the meeting days. We had better fix it now."

Commissioner Parker then novel that the Board meet only on Wednesdays. President Roosevet voted against it, but his two colleagues were for it. It was then agreed to have a meeting on Monday next, in order to accommodate Col. Grant, who will be out of town, and ther eafter on Wednesdays.

Commissioner Parker inquired what steps

leagues were for it. It was then agreed to have a meeting on Monday next, in order to accommodate Col. Grant, who will be out of town, and ther cafter on Wednesdays.

Commissioner Parker inquired what steps had been taken to prevent a further leak of the questions used in the examinations. He was informed that now the questions are not printed until the morning of the examination, and the original copy is taken to the printing office by Detective Serzeant John McCanley, who watches the process of printing, and sees that there is no leak.

Counsel for Inspector McLaughlin, whose conviction for extortion was set aside by the Court of Appeals, made a demand yeaterday for the back pay due him during the time he was under suspension. The amount due the Inspector is \$4.678.12. The Treasurer was ordered to pay the claim, Inspector McLaughlin recorts daily at Headquarters. The Commissioners have not decided so far whether they will put him on trial or not.

The Commissioners dismissed from the force Patrolman John H. Keeling of the Elizabeth atreet station for sitting down while on patrol and falling to suppear for trial. Patrolman John H. Seeling of the Elizabeth atreet station for sitting down while on patrol and falling to suppear for trial. Patrolman Joseph Cassidy of the West Forty-seventh street station for improper patroling. The Boar I also dismissed Patrolman Joseph Cassidy of the Nest Forty-seventh street station for improper patroling and being alsent from reserve. Cassidy was dismissed once before in charges on May 20, 1895, and the courts religious to the Nest Forty-seventh street cation, who was tried on charges of having received a \$15 bribe from Moses D. Hamilton, for harving, in 1891, designated the inter's store as a polling place for the election of that year. The President requested Commissioners Parker and Grant to meet him after the meeting to talk over the Martens case.

Deputy Chief CartrightTreported that he had transferred the following patrolines to talk over the Martens case.

Deputy Chief C

of the East 128th street station, William F. Deering of the East 128th street station, Chas Smith of the East Eighty-eighth street station, and William F. Daylor the West Thirty seventh street station were transferred by the Deputy Chief to the Contral Offices squad.

After the meeting Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Parker met in executive sestion and discussed the case of Capt. Martens. Nothing was done, however, and a decision is still pending. It was understood that Commissioner Parker might vote with Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews to dismiss Martens from the force.

THE DISTURBED POLITICS OF CHILL The New Conservative President Accuse

of Favoring the Liberal Party. The political troubles in the Republic o Chill have grown more serious since the asembling of Congress last week. At the election for President, held in June, the Conservative candidate was Federico Errazuriz, and his Liberal competitor was Rafael Reyes. The contest for electoral delegates was so close that it had to be referred to Congress for decialon, and the success of the Conservative candidate there was brought about through the assistance of some of the Liberal Deputies, to whom, as it then became known, pledges were given by the man whom they sup-

Upon assuming office President Errasuria appointed a Cabinet of mixed character, unsatisfactory to the Conservative party, though largely Conservative in its membership. The President's first entanglement was with his Minister of the Interior, who selected subordinate functionaries not in favor with the Executive. The disagreement was of a grave nature, and other Ministers were naturally interested in the result of it. It looked as though a

ested in the result of it. It looked as though a Cabinet crisis could not be avoided, but as that was exceedingly undestrable at the beginning of a new Administration, a temporary truce was agreed upon, not to be disturbed before the meeting of Congress, It was said that the President had laid a plan for the betrayal of his party.

Meanwhile those of the Liberal Deputies who had voted for Frrazuriz when he was a candidate entered, into a coalition "which was formed to sustain him against all adversaries. It was a Conservative-Liberal arrangement designed as a bulwark against the demands of the ultra-Clerical opponents of the Administration. It was understood that the whole tabinet would resign as soon as Congress convened, that the President might appoint Ministers holding views in conformity with his policy. There is no doubt that he desires a Ministry in which the Liberals shall be it the ascendant, while Congress desires one in which both factions shall be represented.

On the first day of Congress, Nov. 2, the condict of parties beyan there, and the severity of it may be understood from the fact that a member of the Senate at once offered a motion providing for the arrangement and trial of the Minister of Justice in a civil court upon charges which, in the event of his conviction, would render him liable to a sentence

triat of the Minis.er of Justice in a civil court upon clarges which, in the event of his conviction, would render him liable to a sentence harsher than expulsion from office. This motion was not carried when presented, by reaton of the party divisions in the Senate. It was regarded as underirable that the President should be embarrassed at that time by the adoution of so violent a measure.

The content in Congress has been kent up the content of the c The contention in Congress has been kept up for a week, and has been marked by language not less rancorous than that which, was uttered at the time of the election of Errazuriz in June

at the time of the election of Errazuriz in June last.

The risis must be brought to a termination before long, for the executive department of the Government cannot be successfully controlled so long as the Ministry is threatened with disruption. There may be truth in the report that the Ministry resigned on Monday or Tuesday last. Party feeling runs dangerously high in Chill, and, though there has not yet been any disturbance of the peace, the people recall the incidents that were associated with the last Presidential election, when the troops were held in readiness for service.

Apart from the disturbed politics of Chill, the Government is troubled over the state of the Treasury. A Financial Commission was appointed for the purpose of devising ways and meanagof meeting the deficit, and many devices were taken into consideration at its meetings.

were taken into consideration at its meetings. One of them provided for the issue of a large amount of paper currency, and another for an increase in the tariff rates, but it is not likely that Congress will take up the financial question until some time after the Cabinet crisis shall be closed in a manner acceptable to the administration of Errazuriz.

FOUND IN A CURIOUS CONDITION. Zoeller Seemed to Be in a Hypnotic Trance

Unconscious for Twenty-two Hours. The officials of the Hudson county almshous on Snake Hill thought for almost twenty-four hours yesterday that they had a full-fledged hypnotic mystery on their hands, and although the mystery about the case has been cleared up. they still believe that the young man they had in their custody for twenty-two hours was a

victim of self-induced hypnotism. About half past 8 Tuesday night some of the pauper inmates of the almshouse who were down near the pigpens stumbled across the body of a young man which was lying on the ground. At first they thought he was dead. They discovered that he was alive, but in a stupor from which they were unable to rouse him. They picked him up and carried him to the almshouse, and Dr. King, the resident physician, was summoned. Dr. King did not make a close examination and thought the man was stupefied by liquor, and he gave orders to put the stranger in a cell where he could sleep the stupor off. The man was young, apparently 22 or 23 years old, well built, and respectably dressed. When laid on the bunk in the cell there was found clasped tightly to his hands fancy workhor in which

well bolit, and respectably dressed. When laid on the bunk in the cell there was found clasped tightly in his hand a fancy workbox in which were two silver watches, a chain, some tollet articles, and a woman's pocketbook, containing \$7 in money. Nothing was found which would give a clue to the man's identity.

Yesterday morning one of the attendants came to Dr. King and told him that he could not wake the man. Dr. King went to him and tried to wake him, but failed. Then, thinking the man might be shamming, he jabbed a needle into him a few times. The man did not move. Then Dr. King held a lighted match so close to the man's hand that the skin was almost scorched. Still he did not stir. Then the physician realized that something serious was wrong with the man. The only sign of life apparent was a nervous twitching of the cyclids. Dr. King tried everything possible to wake the man, but did not succeed. For twenty-two hours the man lay in the same comatose condition.

About half past 6 last evening a young man

hours the man lay in the same comatose condition.

About half past 6 last evening a young man giving the name of William Zoeller of 155 New York avenue, Jersey City, came to the almshouse and asked for the man, who, he said, was als brother, Henry Zoeller. William Zoeller was taken to where his brother lay. He put his arms around him and spoke to him, and in another minute Henry Zoeller was standing on the floor very much dazed, but awake. He put on his clother and went away with his brother. Before they left William Zoeller told Dr. King that his brother was a bit feeblo-minded, and in the past had been subject to epileptic fits, but to his knowledge had not had one for a long time. He said that his brother had acted queerly all day Tuesday and had refused to eat anything. In the afternoon he had taken the workbox containing the Jewelry and had wandered away. Br. King had decided that the case was not typical catalogs, and he leaned to wandered way. In this has decined that the case was not typical catalepsy, and he leaned to the theory of hypnotic influence. He asked William if his brother had ever been mesmerized or hypnotized, and received the reply that he had not. Henry, when questioned said that he had known all that had been going on during the day and had felt the pain of the needle thrusts and the scorching. ats and the scorching.

King said last night that the case was either one of epileptic stupor or one of self-induced hypnotism, quite common among feeble-minded persons.

THE CHICAGO SHOPLIFTERS. Said to Have Confressed and to Bave Im-

plicated Conspicuous Persons. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11 .- William Scharaff. alias Schroeier; Mabel Wallace, alias Minute Belmont; Henry Bauer and Sadie Bauer, all of the gang of New York shoplifters who have robbed the big State street retail stores in one year of goods worth \$15,000, made full confesaions to Inspector Fitzpatrick this morning.

Afterward the prisoners were subjected to

the searching scrutiny of Mrs. Root and Mrs. Lloyd, house detectives for Siegel, Cooper & Co.: Mrs. Lorense, house detective for the Stevens silk importing house, and Mrs. Stevens, house detective for Stevens, house detective for Schlesinger & Mayer.

All of the women positively identified the prisoners and the stolen goods. In his confession, Detective White says, Scharaff implicated everal conscious terrors as a free of the stevens of everal conspicuous persons as receivers of the

stolen goods.

The Finkerton agency in New York is said to be at work on the other end of the case. New York was the main receiving point for the stolen goods. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Harrison Street Police Court to-morrow morning, but the police will ask for a continuance for a week to enable them to conduct further investigation. ther investigation.

James Sweeney Sentenced to Nineteca Years.

James Sweeney, who escaped from Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, some time ago, was sent to Sing Sing prison by Justice Hurd, in the County Court yesterday, for a term of nineteen years on the charge of carrying burglar tools. He begged the Judge to be lenient with John Mc-Cormack, who had added him in escaping from the jail, asying that McCormack did not know what he was doing.

LABOR'S ALLEGED DEMAND

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF NEW JOUR-NALISTIC IMAGINATION.

None of the Board of Commissioners of

Grand Jurovs Ever Heard of the Alleged Memorial, and There Was No Flurry in Fellows's Office-Bohm's Story of Unger. The older of the two products of the new openalism in this city printed a long story yesterday morning, the substance of which was that New York branches of certain labor organizations had demanded of the Board of Commissioners of Grand Jurors that organized labor be recognized in the make-up of all future Grand Juries by adding to the present Grand Jury list the names of a number of members of labor organizations. The article stated fur-ther that the demand had been made through a memorial addressed to the Board and placed in the hands of the Board's Secretary. Major William Plimley, who is Commissioner of Jurors. The memorial formed a part of the article, and was said to have been drawn up by an "eminent lawyer, who had been retained to see that the labor organizations get representation on the lists." It was also stated that Major Plimley had held a long consultation with As-

sistant District Attorney George Gordon Rattle

in reference to the matter, but that neither

would discuss the subject for publication.

The article in the main was considerably more courate than most of the alleged news that appears in the columns of the paper in question. There was a glimmer of truth in it, but only a a glimmer. The Board of Commissioners of Juors is composed of the Mayor, Chief Justice Van Brunt and Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Recorder Goff, and City Judge Cowing. Inquiry of each member of the Board yesterday brought out the fact that neither individually nor as a had they even heard of such a memorial. Major Plimley said that he had received no such memorial, had never seen or heard of it, and had not, therefore, been in consultation with Mr. Battle regarding it. Major Plimley said that he called upon Mr. Battle on Tuesday, but the call was in reference to business of a private nature. Mr. Battle corroborated Major Plimley and added that he himself knew nothing of such a memorial. Acting District Attorney Vernon M. Davis said that nothing was known about the matter in the District Attorney's office. So much for another World fake. It may, however, be of interest to mention, in passing, that the newer product of the new journalism was so well pleased with the effort of its rival in faking that it rewrote the story from the alleged facts given in the World, and published the whole thing in its afternoon edition yester-

day. As a matter of fact, there is no general demand on the part of organized labor to have a personal representation on the New York Grand Jury. In the ranks of organized labor in this city there are men of a high order of intelligence who are law-abiding, law-venerating gence who are law-abiding, law-venerating citizens, and they believe that the Grand Juries of New York county have discharged, and will continue to discharge, their duties as honorable men. So, at least, their duties are the contrained with a Sun reporter. After thus defining the position of organized labor, so far as his own organization is concerned. Mr. Bohm told this story.

After a man named Rosedell, a brakeman in

position of organized labor, so far as his own organization is concerned, Mr. Bohm told this story.

After a man named Rosedell, a brakeman in the employ of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, had been killed in the company's freight yards in Harlem, the Central Labor Pederation, according to Mr. Bohm, laid the facts in connection with the man's death before the District Attorney and asked him to endeavor to have the officials of the road indicted for criminal negligence in not providing their cars with proper safeguards to protect the lives of the men who work on and about them. That, Hohm says, was last July. About the middle of October Bohm, as Secretary of the Central Labor Federation, received a letter from Denuty Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger, in which it was stated that the case had been presented to the Grand Jury and that body had failed to indict.

Some surprise was expressed by members of the federation at the action of the Grand Jury, and some complained that it was impossible for a poor man to get justice when rich men were arrayed against him. These complaints came from only a few of the members, and little attention was paid to them within the organization. They reached the ears of Mr. Unger, however, and according to Bohm this is what happened. Mr. Bohm said vesterday:

"Shortly after I received Mr. Unger's communication relative to the action of the Grand Jury in Rosedale's case, he told some of the members of our organization, me among others, that, if organized labor wanted to have the Grand Jury take the proper consideration of cases in which capital and labor were on opposite sides, we should do something to secure a personal representation on the Grand Jury. He told the same thing. I am told, to Michael Kelly, secretary of District Association 49, Knights of Labor. When we asked him what we should do not be found in the sum that we should send a petition to the Board of Commissioners of Grand Jury. He told the same thing. I am told the American Law Advice Association, wh

William W. Vatuman, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 5, 1896.

Ernest Bohm, Fer.,

Gare of Central Labor Federation,

64 East Fourth Street, N. Y. C.,

My Dran Sire, I notice by last night's News you are taking some step-about reorganizing the Grand Jury. The Issue News had an editorial which it would be well for you to read, I include herewith the form of memorial which is now in the hands of the Knights of Labor, and which may erry as a basis for action on the part of your federation.

Please let me know what you are doing about the matter, as I may be able to cooperate down town and advise you in what particular form and to whom to send your memorial. Very truly yours.

"We concluded," continued Mr. Hohm, "that if the Knights of Labor, by Unger's advice, were going to send a memorial to somebody we might as well do the same thing, just to be lathe swim. We prepared, however, to draw up our own memorial, and accordingly one was drawn up and sent on Nov. 6to the District Attorney's office. I suppose Mr. Kelly's memorial was sent to the same place. From the fact that none of the Commissioners of Jurors knows anything about either memorial, I suppose Mr. Unger has both of them in his possession.

No one size in the District Attorney's office knows anything about the memorials. Mr. Unger says he doesn't know anything about them. When seen by a SCN man yesterday afternoon, he said:

them. When seen by a SUN man yesterday afternoon, he said:

"Why do you come to me about this? How should I know anything about it?"

"All those said to know something about the alleged memorials have been seen and no one has any knowledge of them. It was thought, Mr. Unger, that you might possibly throw some light on the subject," said the reporter. "Do you know where the alleged memorials are?"

"Why, I suppose they are with the Secretary of one of the Board of Commissioners of Jurors or with some member of the Board. There's where they should be," responded Mr. Unger.

"It is said that an eminent lawyer drew up the memorials. Do you know who that lawyer is?"

Why-a-a! Yes, I know who he is, but I "Why-a-a! Yes, I know who he is, but I don't care to mention his name. You mean, I suppose, the so-called eminent lawyer. The fact is, I have done a good deal of business for these labor folks, and when this matter came up I advised them what to do. That's all I know about it. If the memorials aren't with the Commissioners I know nothing about them." "It is commonly supposed. Mr. Unger, that the Grand Jury represents all callings in life, the rich as well as the poor," ventured the reporter.

the rich as well as the poor," tentured the reporter.

"So it does. That is, that's the theory. But if labor wants a full and fair show, it should have its own people on the Grand Jury."

As further evidence that organized labor is taking no active interest in this aleged agitation, it is recalled that about a month and Joan F. Maher, delegate from the Liberry Dawn Association of Coach Drivers to a Convention of the Central Labor Union, proposed that the Commissioners of Grand Jurys is. The matter was referred to the Law and Levisiation Committee of the Central Labor Union. John S. Henry, the recording secretary of the union and a member of the Law and Levislation Committee, speaking of the matter year-rody said:

"I know nothing of this alleged memorial. I de know that our Law and Legislation Committee took no notice of the proposition referred to us."

Schieren and His Cabinet to Dine with Warster and His.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn will give a dinner this evening at the Hamilton Club to former Mayor Schleren and the members of his Cabi-net. The members of the present administra-tion will also be present.

Thieves Apparently Enew the Combinatio
-Contents Taken Without Harming It. Henry Gade's paper warehouse at 349 Broom street was entered and the safe robbed some time during Tuesday night. The safe was in a good condition when found in the morning. but the door was open and the contents were strewn on the fleor. There was nothing apparently to indicate how the robbers entered the place, as the doors were all secure. The amount stolen was about \$450 in gold, green-backs, and checks. Bonds and private papers were also taken, but their possession will not

benefit the robbers much. The warehouse has a frontage on Broome street, and extends back about seventy-five feet. On Broome street there are two entrances. One of these leads to the warehouse proper. The other leads to Mr. Gade's private office, which is a separate room on the right of the warerooms. The safe which was robbed was underneath the bookkeeper's desk at the

the warerooms. The safe which was robbed was underneath the bookkeeper's desk at the let of the main entrance. It was a Butler combination safe, about four feet high and two feet wide. It fitted underneath the desk, which effectually concealed it.

On Tuesday night John Mever, the assistant bookkeeper, shut up the safe, and, he says, turned the knob, making the door secure, After this, with Mr. Krieger, the manager of the establishment, and another employee, he left the store, locking the front door behind them. Yesterday morning he and Mr. Krieger unlecked the main door a little before 8 o'clock. They noticed nothing unusual when they first entered, but one glance behind the desk was sufficient to show that the place had been robbed. Not only was the safe door wide open, but the iron box inside containing the cash and checks was missing. There was not a mark on the safe to show that it had been forced, and the mechanism of the combination had not been interfered with.

Meyer and the manager at once set about a tearch for the cash box, as it was hardly thought that'th had been carried from the store. The box was finally found in a demolished condition in Mr. Gade's private office. Its contents had all been taken with the exception of some drafts, which lay on the floor. A piece of gas pipe and two cotton hooks were near the remnants of the box. The box had a Yale lock, which had been tanjered with, as if by the cotton hook. This had evidently not been successful, as the sides of the box had been ripped open, apparently with the hooks.

Mr. Gade has the utmost confidence in every one that he employs, but the police are inclined to believe that the burglary was committed by a person or persons who were familiar with the place and its customs.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Worthy Master Brigham Says Farmers Should Demand Protection for Agriculture. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-The thirtieth session of the National Grange convened this morning in the National Hotel, thirty States being represented by 150 delegates. It was the first meeting in Washington, a fact to which the several speakers referred in their remarks. General Secretary John Trimble of this city and William Saunders, superintendent of the Agricultural Department Grounds, one of the original members of the order present at this meeting, welcomed the delegates to the na-

Master J. W. Brigham of Ohio responded to the addresses on behalf of the Grange. This after-noon the Worthy Master delivered his annual

tional capital. Mr. Saunders in his speech

advocated the erection by the National Grange

of a hall of archives in Washington. Worthy

addresses on behalf of the Grange. This afternoon the Worthy Master delivered his annual
address.

Worthy Master J. H. Brigham briefly considered a number of pertinent topics. Of agricultural topics he said:

"The farmer who is receiving fair returns for
his labor and invested capital is now the exception. There has been no general failure of
crops, but the prices received for most of them
do not pay for the labor of production. Such
conditions are very discouraging. It is well
known to all of us that competition in the
growth and marketing of many of the
products of the farm is worldwide. Our
preadstuffs, meat, and cotton must connect in
European markets with like products of all exporting countries, in many of which land and
labor are much cheaper than in our country.
These competing countries are rapidly introducing improved machinery and methods of
tillage, and their cheap labor is soon able to
handle machinery with skill. Such conditions,
combined with continually improving facilities
for transporting the crops of these countries to
market, may well awaken apprehension in the
minds of the American farmers. We cannot
control production, nor regulate the cost thereof in foreign countries. There is no profit in
solling in the markets of the world below the
cost of production. If we cannot compete
with the cheaper land and labor in these
markets and produce nearly everything needed
to supply our own people. Why should we buy
sugar, wool, &c., from other countries when we
can produce them at home? The people seem
to have decided in favor of adequate protection
to American industries. We can, therefore,
without regard to our own personal views, consistently demand for agriculture the full
measure of protection accorded to other industries, and we should accept nothing else."

frequent changes in the designs of United States notes, which make it almost impossible for the public to become familiar with the currency. It is also made plain, he adds, that rency. It is also made plain, he adds, that
the distinctive paper in use is an aid to
the crimmal rather than a protection to
the public, because of the fact that a note
printed upon paper containing slik threads las
a number of the best counterfeits and all of the
raised notes are is accepted in a majority of instances without hesitation, owing to the erroneous impression that the paper used by the
Government is manufactured by a secret process
and cannot be counterfeited. He has also become convinced that the introduction of slik
into the paper tends to lessen its wearing quality, and is therefore responsible, to a degree, for
its short life.

The counterfeiting of gold and sliver coins Its short life.

The counterfeiting of gold and silver coins has been on the increase in all parts of the country. Some counterfeits of silver coins have appeared on the Pacific coast that are quite as good as the genuine, both in weight and fineness, and made from dies of excellent workmanship.

TWO LITTLE HOLD-UPS.

and the Other in Texas, Dallias, Tex., Nov. 11.-Two masked men enered the store of T. G. Harris in the town of Lancaster, Dallas county, last night and, covering a clerk with their pistols, forced him to open the safe and band out \$400. The robbers open the safe and hand out \$400. The robbers are being pursued by a Sheriff's posse. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Armed with revolvers, two men entered the Chicago and Great Western Hailway station at Maywood, two miles west of the city limits, last evening. The station agent was ordered to throw up his hands. Some \$150 in the drawer was taken. The safe was locked and the agent stortly refused to open it. The safe contained a large amount, but the robbers obtained only the money in the drawer.

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SAFE ROBBED IN BROOME STREET. MERRITT'S VERDICT VOID.

NEW TRIAL IN HIS SUIT AGAINST MR. ROCKEFELLER.

The Award of Nearly a Millon Dollars in the Gogebie Range Controversy Set Aside as Excessive and Improp-erly Found-Good Evidence Was Barred, The latest development in the big Merritt-Rockefeller mining suit has excited great interest among all those concerned in the Iron properties of Wisconsin and Minnesota. On Monday the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in St. Louis, reversed the decision of the United States Circuit Court in Duluth, which in June, 1895, awarded \$940,000 damages to the Merritts, and ordered a new trial. on the ground that evidence offered by Mr. Rockefeller and ruled out by the lower court should have been admitted, and that no such

damages as were recovered could be sustained. The history of the suit and of the events leading up to it includes the period of wild speculation that followed the discovery of ore on the Missabe or Mesaba range in Minnesota and the period of the marvellously rapid derelopment of that tart of the country. 1891-92 fabulously rich deposits of high-grade Bessemer ore were found along the range, especially at Mountain Iron, a comparatively short distance from Duluth. Not only was the ore rich, but it was easily worked, a side track and a steam shovel being all that was necessary to dig it out of the sides of the hills that were solld with it. The early spring of 1892 saw a period of wild speculation in Duluth, unsurpassed even by similar occurrences in the gold and silver country. The lobby of the Spalding House was turned into a temporary stock exchange, and fortunes were made and lost every day. At that time the properties were wholly undeveloped. They lay in the depths of almost an unknown wilderness, but sufficient was known of them to warrant the belief that there were inestimable riches there for some one.

Among the first to get on the scene were two brothers. Alfred and Leonidas Merritt. They were experienced prospectors and shrewd speculators. They set out to get hold by option and purchase of all the promising land they could, and the magnitude of their opera-

tion and purchase of all the promising land they could, and the magnitude of their operations was such as to make bold speculators blink with amazement. By the middle of 1893 they, with some others, had secured control of nearly all the valuable mineral lands on the raine, and they devised a great scheme to consolidate their interests.

Then came the panic, and they found themselves with a great quantity of valuable but undeveloped land on their hands, but without money to develop it. They came East to secure capital, and approached John D. Rickefeller, who had valuable holdings on the Gogebic range. They were successful in chlisting his aid, and the result was a deal the magnitude of which fairly startled all those interests of which of the formany. Mr. Rockefeller owned interests in the Ponkee-Gogebic Mining Company, the Aurora Mining Company, both on the Gogebic range, and in the Spanish-American Mining Company, which owns mines in Cuba. These interests he concolidated with the Merritt interests in the dissabe, which included not only the lands but the Juliah Missabe and Northern Railroad. The name of the new corporation was the Lake Superior Consolidated from Mines, Under this agreement the Merritts and those with them were to take all the stock of the new company, and Mr. Rockefeller was to accept first mortgage bonds to the value of his interests that had been put into the concern. As an alternative to this agreement. Mr. Rockefeller offered to take all the Merritts stock at a price slightly above the market value. This option lasted for a year, and the Merritt did not avail themselves of it. In the consolidation a figure was put upon the Merritt properties which it is now alleged was far allove their market value.

do not pay for the labor of production. Such conditions any for the labor of products of us that competition in the products of the farm is worldwide. Our breadstiffs, meat, and cotton must connect in European markets with like products of silex-porting countries, and cotton must connect in European markets with like products of silex-porting countries, in many of which land and labor are much cheaper than in our country. These competing countries are rapidly introducing improved machinery and methods of tiliage, and their cheapkill. Such conditions, combined with continually improving facilities for transporting the crops of these countries to market, may well awaken apprehension in the minds of the American farmers. We cannot control production, nor regulate the cost there of in foreign countries. There is no profit in soiling in the markets of the world below the cost of production. If we cannot compete with the cheaper labor, countries when we can produce them at home? The people seem to have decided in favor of adequate protection to American industries. We can, therefore, without resard to our own personal views, consistently demand for agriculture the full measure of protection accorded to other moust only the properties turned in by Mr. Rockefeller and trees, and we should accept nothing else.

DECRASE IN COUNTERFEILING

**But Chief Hazen Says There Has Been Large Increase in "Raised" or "altered" notes found in circulation, some of which are most skilling with which are most skilling was an also lists defined of the alegacy in the designs of United States notes, which make it almost impossible States notes, which make it almost impossibl

in faver of Alfred Merritt.

The case was carried up by Mr. Rockefeller to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The arguments rested on the ruling out of the testimony and the size of the award to Merritt. It was shown that Merritt had owned but one-seventh of the stock of the company, and that \$940.000 was far out of proportion to his real claim, when, if the Rockefeller mines had proved to be absolutely worthless, the maximum damage that could have been claimed would have been \$1,000,000. It was on these grounds that the decision was reversed.

PLACES FOR FRIENDS.

Bishop Potter's Little Talk to Women Civil Service Reformers.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and the League for Political Education met yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre to listen to talks upon civil service reform. It was the first meeting of a series which is to be held on Weinesdays from now until Dec. 20 inclusive. The Women's Auxiliary was organized a year ago. Its purpose is to aid the parent association in extending its work and in meeting expenses. The expenses of the recent investigation of the State Department of Public Works was paid from its treasury, and the women are proud of the fact. Mrs. William Henry Schieffelin is the President, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Vice-President, and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin is Secretary and Treasurer, and the Executive Committee consists of the officers and Miss Schurz, Miss Morgan, Miss Whitney, and Miss Zimmerman, Bishop Potter presided at yesterday's meeting. The speakers were Carl Schurz, President of the Civil Service Reform Association, and Charles Dudley Warner. In opening the meeting Bashop Potter said that he had often been asked why such an association had an existence. He pro-ceeded to tell some of the reasons he had given in reply, and then he suid there was one other reason which seemed to aim to have its weight, and that he must speak of it even at the risk of offending. offending.

"I have already experienced," said he, "that one great purpose of civil service reform is to do away with the old plan of filling onless by appointments made through influence, or because the appointees are cousins, brothers, or friends of persons who are to be obliged. Yet in lace of this I have known cases where wemen of this association have been active in trying to get places for friends for whom the best that they could say was that the applicants were nice fellows, although there was no evidence that they were fit to fill the places they applied for."

Mr. Schurz said that a bill would be intro

Mr. Schurz said that a hill would be introduced in the next Legislature which was designed to defeat the purpose of the civil service reform movement by placing the conduct of the civil service examinations in all the departments in the hands of the heads of departments.—the men who would siterward make the appointments. "Here will be the crucial test of the success or failure of the civil service system." he said, and he called upon the women of the auxiliary to aid in every way in preventing the passage of the bill, or, if it did mas, in helping to persuade the Governor to veto it.

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Postes! Building, 253 Broadway (6th floor).
579 Broadway, bet. Frince and Houston,
1191 Broadway, bet. Prince and Houston,
1191 Broadway, teap 28th, (Open evenings).
125th St. and Lexington Ave. (Open evenings).

Newart-Broad st., near Market (open evenings), Albany-22 South Pearl st. (open evenings), Troy-284 River st.

JOHN H. INMAN'S WILL.

An Income of \$25,000 a Year to the Widow -The Children's Shares. The will of John H. Inman, who died last Friday, was made public yesterday by Parsons Shepard & Ogden, attorneys for the executors It will not be filed, the lawyers say, for several days. The executors are Mr. Inman's widow, Margaret C. Inman; his son, Hugh M.Inman; his

brother, Samuel M. Inman, and his son, John H. Inman, Jr., when the latter reaches the age of 22 years. If the brother declines to serve or resigns, J. Edward Simmons is to be appointed in his place. After stating that the executors shall not be required to give bonds in any State, the will proceeds:

"I empower my executors to settle and fully adjust any unsettled business which I may have at the time of my death, whether in the shape of partnership or otherwise, and upon such terms and conditions and with such arrangements for the payment of my interest therein, whether for cash or upon credit, as they may think proper and just. If the surviving partners of my firm of luman, Swann & Co. shall so desire, it is my will that they shall have

three years or such part thereof as they may wish to wind up the business. During that time my interest may remain either in whole or in part with the surviving partners.

"I further provide that, if the surviving partners of inman, Swann & Company shall desire, my executors shall leave with them at interest, in addition to such capital as I have in the business, a sum of not to exceed \$500,000, either in cash or in available securities, and for a period of not to exceed three years, or such part thereof as shall be consumed in the liquidation of the business. While I leave this discretionary with my executors, it is my preference that such \$500,000 shall remain, with Inman, Swann & Company."

\$500.000 small remain with Inman, Swann & Company."

Mr. Inman's widow is to receive an annual income of \$25.000, concerning which he says:

"I have fixed upon this sum as ample for my dear wife, she having a separate estate of her own and I having given her our present residence. 8.4 Fifth avenue, in the city of New York, together with the furniture, plate, pictures, and articles of use and ornament which it contains, of the value in all of over \$450.000."

The provision for his wife is in lieu of dower. The residue of the estate is disposed of as follows:

in a residue of the estate is disposed of as follows:

"All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, and wheresoever situate. I give, devise, and bequeath to my executors and trustees, their survivors and successors in equal shares, one for each of my surviving children and one for the issue of each deceased child, if any, in trust,

TO BREAK MRS. HICKS-LORD'S WILL Her Nephew Here from Europe for That

J. W. H. Crommelin, a banker of Amsterdam Holland, and a nephew of the late Mrs. Hicks-Lord, arrived in this city about two weeks ago from Europe. Mr. Crommelin's mission, it is said, is to contest the will of his aunt, who died last August. Mr. Crommelin is at present in Washington. He is said to have engaged a lawver here to push his suit. He brought letters of introduction to Blake Brothers, the bankers of 5 Nassau street, and vesterday Mr. Blake said to a SUN reporter that, while it was true that Mr. Crommelin was in this country, he could not

state what his business was. Mr. Parsons of Remsen & Parsons of 69 Wall street, who filed Mrs. Hicks-Lord's will, said yesterday that they did not know anything about this reported contest. They had served notice of Mrs. Hicks-Lord's death and of the contents of her will on Mr. Crommelin, he said, contents of her will on Mr. Crommella, he said, but the citation is not returnable until the 18th inst., and until then nothing definite would be known. He had read in a morning paper of Mr. Crommella's presence in America, but had not been notified of an intended contest. He didn't understand why there should be one, as at the most, he said, the estate would not exceed \$150,000.

most, he said, the estate would not exceed \$150,000.
It is said that Mr. Crommelin didn't know of his sain's death until a friend in this country sent him a paper containing an account of it, and with it at ip to the effect that the stories of Mrs. Hicks-Lord's inreads on her fortune were untrue and that she left several millions of dollars. Then when Mr. Crommelin heard of the liberal bequests to servants—\$100 a week to one, \$25 a week to another, and smaller amounts for others, he decided to come to this country, it is said, and contest the will, on the ground of undue influence.

Mr. Crommelin is said to have been Mrs. Hicks-Lord's favorite nephew, and when abroad she always spent a great deal of time at his home. The executors of the will are ficerge Bell and Thomas S. Townsend.

THE FAIR PENCIL WILL.

The Children of the Late Senator Say They | An Official Declaration of Ris Condition Can Prove It a Porgery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.-The Examiner enys that the children of the late millionaire Senator James G. Fair believe they have at last secured been executed by Senator Fair on Sept. 24, 1804, known as the pencil or Craven will, a for-1894, known as the pencil of Craven will, a for-gery. This document provides for sundry be-quests in Mrs. Neitle R. Craven of San Fran-risco, who cisims to have been the contract wife of the late Senator.

It is asserted that the deceased millionaire was a guest of the Parisian Hotel, San Rafael, on Sept. 24, 1894, and could not have been at the residence of Mrs. Craven, where the will is supposed to have been drawn up and signed, at the hour alleged by that lady.

The Proving of Millionaire Campbell's Will Objected To. Objections to the probate of the will of Wil-

liam Campbell, the wall paper manufacturer. were filed vesterday by Abraham H. Hummel, as special guardian for Campbell's only child, Mrs. Estelle Leonore Solomon. All the usual technical objections to the probate of the will are made, and it is further claimed that Campbell was mentally incompetent at the time of its execution and was under the undue influence of some person or persons unknown.

In proceedings which Mrs. Solomon has pending in the Subreme Court to receiver two houses which Campbell decided to Mrs. Lillian Ash, shortly before his death, the daughter stated that her father his death, the daughter stated that her father his below under the influence of Mrs. Ash. Mrs. Solomon receives \$75,000 by the will, and most of the rest of the estate, which has been computed worth a million deliars, goes to Mrs. Ash. technical objections to the probate of the will

KILLED HERSELF WITH GAS

WAS THE SUICIDE A WIDOW OR A DESERTED WIFE?

Said She Was the Widow of a British Army Officer-Although Apparently Poor, Mrs. Selley Left Nearly \$4,000 in Savings

Banks-Was Threatened with Blindness Mrs. Margaret J. Selley, a lodger for the past five months at Mrs. Harriet Goble's boarding house, at 208 West Eleventh street, where she was understood to be the widow of an English officer, committed suicide on Tuesday night by inhaling illuminating gas. Fear of impending blindness is supposed to have prompted her suicide. Mrs. Selley was a stout woman, nearly 60 years old, with white bair. She had an affable manner, but was very reticent about ber personal affairs. It was supposed at the boarding house that she was a person of meagre means, and all the tenants were astonished when the police made the discovery that the dead woman had bankbooks representing deposits of nearly \$4,000 in the Greenwich and

Bank for Savings. Mrs. Seiley engaged a hall bedroom on the top floor of the boarding house on July 1, and paid the rent promptly each week, taking her meals at restaurants in the neighborhood. She was plainly dressed, and appeared to be in straightened circumstances, although she told Mrs. Goble that she obtained a monthly pension of \$75 from the British Government, her husband having been a Major in the English army service. After a time Mrs. Selley confided to Mrs. Goble that she had two married sons in this city, who were graduates of the Stevens Institute Electrical School, and were soon to go

Bleecker savings banks and the Mannattan

institute Electrical School, and were soon to go to Ruesia to take places as engineers. Mrs. Selley appeared to be very devout, and attended services every night at the Manhattan Temple at Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street.

Both Mrs. Selley's eyes were affected by cataracts, and a fortnight ago she consulted a physicians, who told her that unless she underwent an operation she would probably lose her sight. She told the landlady that she would rather die than submit to the surgeon's knife. On Monday, unknown to the landlady, she drew \$150 from the bank, which she apparently gave to one of her sons. She said upon her return that he was going lext day to start for Ruesia to join his brother, who had gone abroal several weeks previously.

Mrs. Selley on Tuesday asked to have the window of the hall bedroom nailed up. She locked the door on going to the room early in the evening, stopped up the keyhole and cracks with rags, and made airtight the register in the same way. Then she turned the gas on and, undressing, went to bed. The odor of escaping gas led to the discovery of the suicide about 30 clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Goble at once notified the police of the Charles street station. They found the bankbooks and two pocketbooks containing about \$60 in bills and silver. The books showed the following deposits to the credit of the suicide: Greenwich Hank, \$1.735. Biesecker Bank, \$1,200, and Manhattan Bank, \$1,020. Against these she had recently drawn out about \$200.

The police also discovered among the correspondence left by the suicide a repix to a letter of inquiry addressed to Chief Harrigan of the St. Louis police, Indicating that she was not a widow, but had been deserted by her husband. The letter was written in September, 1894, when Mrs. Selley, who is supposed to have been the husband of the dead woman.

Chief Harrigan said that Selley lived at 4008 Delmar avenue, where Mrs. Selley, his wife, kept a boarding house, and that for two years previous the couple had lived at 38220 Ollyourest. Chief Harr

"i have known her by sight," he said, "for the last forty years. She is an old resident of the Ninth ward, but there was always some-thing mysterious about her. I did not know that she was married,"

A YOUIH ASPHYXIATES HIMSELF.

Didn't Think He Was Well Enough Edu-ented to Succeed in Life, Max Sackendorf, 17 years old, tried to kill himself with illuminating gas in the bathroom of his home, at 133 East Eighty-fourth street, resterday. He may die. This is part of a note

"The reason I kill myself is because I am tired of living, and I would not amount to much any way if I had lived, as I don't have sufficient The lad's father died about a year ago. Max left school before graduating and got work in a lawyer's office. Finding better educated last among his companious made him conscious of his disadvantages. His people think his mind may be affected.

An 18-Year-Old Giel Drowns Herself. NARROWSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 11 .- Miss Katie Keppler, the 18-year-old daughter of John Keppler of this place, drowned herself in the Delaware River early on Tuesday morning. She was living with the family of E. P. Decker, on the Pennsylvania side of the river. From the condition of her room and botties contained therein she evidently had tried to end her existence by taking poison, but this proving ineffectual, shortly after midnight on Tuesday she left her room, ciad only in her night dress, and walked to the river bank and threw herself in. Yesteray afternoon the body was found in shallow water a short distance below the house. No cause is assigned for the act.

M'KINLEY BOYS' LEAGUE RAIDED.

Caught Roasting Swert Pointors in Their Headquarters Under the Sidewalk,

Shortly before 6 o'clock last night Policeman Corcoran of the West Twentieth street station swooped down upon a gang of boys who were holding a carnival in the abandoned coal tunnel under the sidewalk in front of an unoccupled building at 324 West Twenty-sixth street. The boys had furnished the place street. The boys had furnished the place in what they considered sumptuous style. When discovered they were seated around a dilapidated oil stove, on which they were roasting sweet polatoes. Pieces of old rag carpet were strewn over the floor. In one corner they had a quantity of provisions which looked very tempting beneath the rays of a few improvised lamps which furnished the light. On the walls were pictures of McKinley and Hobart and sound-money motioes, one of which read: which read:

To Hell with Bryan'
We Want the Real Coin—
Good Dollars or Sottlin',
McKinley Is the Only Pubble on the Beach.

When the policeman collared one of the youngsters and brought him to the sidewalk he tearfully said:

"We hain't done nottin'. We are de McKinley Boys' League, an' we hain't harmin' enny one, see?"

Three of the youngsters were captured, and Three of the youngsters were captured, and they described themselves as follows:
Francis Miller, age 15, of 415 West Thirtieth street; Thomas Brooks, age 10, of 314 West Twenty-sixth street; Archie Fleming, age 0, of 329 West Twenty-sixth street. The owner of the house, Mr. Swah, was sent for He is a sanch Republican, and when he learned of the lads' offence he refused to make a complaint,

"Let the youthful Jack Sheppards go. If they were Democrats, I would have sent them up for life."
Then the policeman released them.

INSANE HENRY GARRETT.

Obtained for Legal Reasons. BALTIMORE, Nov. 11. Heary S. Garrett, the only surviving son of the late John W. Garrets and the brother of Robert and Harrison T. Garevidence that will prove the will alleged to have | rett, to-day was officially declared instanc, and a committee was appointed to care for him. Mr. Garrett, who is older than his sister Mary, has been an imbecile all his life, and he lived with his father until his father died. After that he

his father until his father died. After that he was cared for by his sister, Mary. By the will of his father, \$0.00 a year was set ands for the maintenance of the imbedie, but of late it has been found that more was necessary.

Miss farrest did not care to assume the responsibility of disbursing the money without proper warrant. There were other conniceations arising from the placing of the affaire of the Baltimore and this liminary in the hands of a receiver. To obviate all trouble a jury was asked to declare the ann Insane. He will not be placed in an assium, but as heretofore, will be cared for by Miss torrest at her country seat in Baltimore county when the Commission will place him in heretharge.

The Concy Island Hond Wins Its | Assess-

ment Case. Justice Clement in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday ha ded down a decision in the case of the Concy Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company against the Board of Assessors. He holds that the assessment on the personal prop-erty should be vacated.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Delightful Surprises

await those visiting the "Novelty Floor."